# Reaſons Humbly offered for the ſuppreſſing all Hackney Stage-Coaches and Caravans, and for inducing Gentlemen to live upon their Eſtates in the Countrey, and Weare the Manufactures of *England*, and to reſtrain Servants from wearing any other.

1. THey ſpoyle the Roads, put the Countrey to vaſt Charge to keep them in Repair, are often the occaſion of great Miſchiefs to Gentlemen that travel on Horſback, by frequent putting them out of the way, and forcing them into dangerous Holes and Rutts.

2. They ſpoyle all Inns on the Roads, render the Maſters of them incapable of making neceſſary proviſions for Travellors, or to pay their Landlords their Rents, or to give the Relief they were wont to do to the Poor, or to pay Taxes, or quarter Souldiers.

3. They are the occaſion of the fall of Rents all over England, by hindring the conſumption of all ſorts of Proviſion both for Man and Beaſt.

4. They have occaſioned the breeding of good Horſes to be neglected, and create in mankind a ſlothful and Lazy habit and diſpoſition of body, make them take no care to attain to good Horſmanſhip, a thing ſo neceſſary for all men to underſtand in order to their own and their Countryes ſervices.

5. They have been, and are highly prejudicial to the Watermen, and have hindred the breeding of many thouſands, who otherwiſe might at this time have been fit for the ſervice of the King and Kingdome.

6. They greatly hinder the conſumption of the Wollen, and Leather Manufactures of the Kingdome, and thereby (together with the Tranſportation of Leather) have already Ruined above one hundred thouſand of Families, in the City and Countrey; ſuch as, Combers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, and Weavers of Woollen; Fullers, Clothiers, Clothworkers, Drapers, Taylors, Cloth-drawers, Cordwayners, Sadlers, Trunkmakers, Girdlers, Sword Cutlers, Loriners, Inholders, Curryers, Tanners, Feltmakers, Gunſmiths, Graſiers, Butchers, Poulterers, and Farmers of Land: and if not prevented, will quickly ruine many thouſands more, whoſe families do, and muſt lye upon the ſeveral Pariſhes wherein they live to be kept; and in the mean time thoſe who ſhould maintain them, are by the fall of their Rents (occaſioned by the means aforeſaid) reduced to ſo ſmall a yearly income as that they can hardly defray the neceſſary expences of their own family.

7. They are the occaſion of many great Robberies being committed, two or three men being able at pleaſure to ſurprize and Rob a Coach or Caravan, whereas if travellers were not ſhut up in Coaches and Caravans, but were on horſeback, they could neither be ſurpriſed nor robbed without greater force.

8. They prevent the Conſumption of Beer and Ale upon the Roads, and thereby greatly leſſen his Majeſties revenew of Exciſe, and by carrying multitudes of Letters, abate very much the yearly value of the Poſt Office, to the great prejudice of his Highneſs the Duke of York.

For

# For Demonſtration,

*It is Humbly Offered.*

THat a Coach with four horſes carryes ſix paſſengers, a Caravan with ſix horſes carryes 20 or 25 Paſſengers, the Coach alwayes hath one wheele in the horſe path, the Caravan horſes alwayes go in that path, whereby horſemen when ever they meet them are put out of their way, and frequently forc'd into Holes and Rutts, into which they with their horſes do fall and get hurts; Theſe Coaches and Caravans carry their paſſengers all to one Inn, where uſually they ſup together, have not above two or three diſhes of meat, yet make uſe of 6. 8. or 10. beds. They are carryed to thoſe Inns, though the worſt on the Roads, where the Coach or Caravan men can agree for horſemeat at the loweſt price, and have their own victuals for nothing, and get the greateſt credit to run furtheſt in debt, which when they have done, (if demanded and the payment thereof preſſed) they leave the Inn, whereby the Maſter of it is undone, not able to pay the Farmer for his Hay, Straw, or Corn; conſequently the Farmer breaks, and the Landlord loſeth his Rent. However by this means all other Inns, except where the ſaid Stage-Coaches and Caravans do lye, are without any Trade, not able to pay half the Rent they formerly paid, nor to make neceſſary proviſions for Gueſts, nor to pay the Taxes, quarter Souldiers, or give ſuch releif to the poor as formerly they uſed to do.

*But if theſe were put down, the Conſequences as is humbly conceived, would be.*

1. THe Roads would be better, the Countryes charge in repairing of them leſſened, and Travellers leſs incommoded.

2. Every of theſe Paſſengers who travel in theſe Coaches would have a Horſe upon the road, many of them would without doubt ride with a ſervant, ſome with two or three, which now travel either without men, or with a boy only behind the Coach; by this means there would be thirty at leaſt, if not forty or fifty horſes on the road, inſtead of the ten which drawes the Coach or Caravan.

3. Theſe Travellers would diſperſe themſelves into the ſeveral Inns on the Roads, each man where he could find beſt Accommodations, and thereby Trade would be diffuſed, Inholders encouraged to provide Accommodations for their Gueſts, and to pay their ancient Rents unto their Landlords.

4. Moſt of theſe Horſes would go to graſs in Summer time, which would greatly raiſe the Rents of Paſture Lands about great towns, which though formerly bare a great price, yet ſince theſe Coaches were ſet up, are but of little valew.

5. It would occaſion the conſumption of at leaſt ten times as much Hey, Straw and Corn, that now is conſumed, whereby Farmers would have a vent for their Commodities and raiſe money to pay their Rents, and this appears very plain if it be conſidered.

That not only will there be four times as many Horſes travelling upon the Roades as are now, but then in the City of *London*, and in all great Towns in *England*, there would be great numbers of good Horſes kept, not only by Merchants and other Tradeſmen and Gentlemen for their own uſes, but ſeveral, as formerly, would keep Stables of good horſes to Lett, which men may hire cheaper then they pay for their paſſage in Coaches, and by this means would a vaſt quantity of horſemeat be conſumed.

6. Theſe

6. These Travellers on the Roads would have twenty dishes of meat at least, some of them two or three, and by this means would be consumed Ten times the quantity of Beef, Veal, Mutton Lamb, and all sorts of Fish, Foule, Poultry; and other Provisions that is now consumed, which will raise the price of them, and Gentlemens servants would drink Beer and Ale upon the Roads, which will help off with the Countrey Barley, and encrease the Revenue of Excise.

7. All these Travellers (if men) must have Boots, Spurrs, Saddles, Bridles, Saddle and horse cloathes; most of them would have Swords and Belts, Pormantues, many of them Pistols and Holsters, and all of them good Cloaks, Coats, riding Stockings and Hats, to keep out the weather. If women, they would have side Saddles, or Pillions, Bridles, Safeguards and Hoods, and many other Accouterments Laced or Imbroydered wherby the makers of all these things (above one hundred thousand whereof, who lived well, consumed four or five joynts of meat every week in each of their Families, and releived others, but now are reduced to beggary) would be set at work again and provide as formerly for their Families, and help consume the Manufacturies and Provisions of the Kingdome, and prevent Forreigners growing Rich by Manufacturing Leather, one of our Staple Commodities, which till within these few years was Felony to Transport; and then Forreigners, who could not be without Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Portmantues, Holsters, Hatcases, Trunks, and many other things made of Leather, had them from hence Manufactured, by the making whereof, above fourscore thousand Handicraft Tradesmen get livelyhoods; nor had there been any need of passing an Act to Transport Leather unmanfactured, if it had not been that these Coaches prevented the consumption that formerly was, of Boots, Saddles, Portmantues, Hatcases, *&c.* But for want of the consumption that formerly was, before these Coaches were set up, Hydes bare so small a price that it was thought fit to transport Leather. The sad consequence whereof is, that all our Handicraft Tradesmen are undone, for now Forreigners buy up the best of our Leather, transport it and manufacture it abroad, whereby they grow Rich, and will carry out nothing that is Manufactured here, so that we are impoverished, for now instead of carrying out five hundred pounds worth of Leather as we did formerly, when it was Manufactured here, they now carry out but one hundred pounds worth unmanufactured and manufacture it themselves, whereby they get four hundred pounds, which our Tradesmen not only lose, but for want of getting are ready to starve.

And if it be true, as most certainly it is, that we do carry out but one hundred pounds instead of five hundred pounds formerly exported, and yet import five hundred pounds worth of Forraign Goods as we used to do, when we carryed out our Leather Manufactured as aforesaid; then must it needs follow, that we pay four hundred pounds in ready money, which formerly we paid in work, and that not only impoverisheth our Tradesmen, but exhausts the Treasure of the Kingdome, and makes not only Forrain Manufactures rich, by getting what we might earn here, but forraign Kingdomes Rich by having so much of our money to pay their Manufactures with. Now if these Coaches were down, Leather should not need to be Transported unmanufactured, and then must Forraigners have all from *England* manufactured as formerly they had, insomuch that till of late, all our old Boots, and Shoes were bought up, mended and sent beyond Seas; but now the quite contrary, for forraigners transport Leather unmanufactured, Manufacture it there, and import it back when Manufactured, to almost the total destruction of the trade of our English Manufacturers.

8. If these Coaches were down, all Gentlemen would be encouraged to breed good Horses for the service of the Kingdome, which may (if not in time taken care of) be wanting, great numbers being of late years transported beyond the Seas, and little care taken for breeding of others, because Gentlemen ride little themselves; but if they had not this effeminate kind of travelling to trust unto, they would use themselves unto riding, and take care to breed good horses for their own use, and be fit and able

for

for to ſerve His Majeſty and the Kingdome, if occaſion require the ſame.

And it would prevent their ſo frequent travelling from home, whereby they would be more in the Countrey amongſt their Tenants, live and ſpend their Rents amongſt them, take off their Proviſions, weare their Manufactures, ſit at work and releive the Poor, keep the money in the countrey circulating amongſt their Tenants, that now is drawn up to *London* and ſpent here in gay clothes and Treats; and by this means their affairs would be more carefully manag'd, great expences prevented, the proviſion in the Countrey conſumed, and their Rents encreaſed and be well paid.

9. If theſe were down, then would many thouſands of Watermen be bred, which have been hindred by Stage-Coaches, which go to every town between *Graves End* and *Hendly*, on both ſides the River, and carry thoſe Paſſengers (that before they ſet up) were Oare or Sculler fares, and ſo diſcourage the Watermen that are bred, and been the occaſion of laying aſide Barges, by bringing and carrying the Paſſengers bundles and ſmall parcels that they uſed to bring and carry.

10. If theſe Coaches were down, then would thoſe Letters they carry, go by Poſt, which by computation, may raiſe that part of his Highneſs the Duke of *York's* Revenue 5000 *l. per annum.*

11. If theſe were down, Travellers would ride on horsback, and thereby prevent many Robberies now committed by reaſon of there being ſhut up into Coaches and Caravans, ſo that two or three men may ſurpriſe a Coach at pleaſure.

12. It would prevent the Ruine of the four hundred Hackney Coachmen about the town, who are Licenced, pay five pound *per annum* a piece for their Licences, are under Rules, lyable to puniſhment for breach of the Law made for their government, yet are undone by thoſe who keep Stage-Coaches, they coming out in the night and taking their work from them, eat the bread out of their mouthes, and yet are not Licenced, nor pay any thing towards the breaking up the Streets, by which means the ſtreets are more broken and annoyed then before the Act for ſetling the number of 400. was made, when as if theſe were down, Hackney Caoches would be often hired into the Countrey, and ſo the ſtreets would be emptier of them, and not ſo much broken by them.

*To conclude, there is hardly a Trade or Tradeſman that is not one way or other hurt by theſe Coaches, nor is there a Gentleman, if he truly and ſeriouſly conſider his intereſt, but is prejudiced infinitly beyond the advantage he pleaſeth himſelf with the having by travelling in theſe Coaches, conſidring that if he ſave five pound a journey once or twice a year, he by the lowering the prices of commodities, hindring the conſumption of them, deſtroying the many trades and tradeſmen aforeſaid, hath brought down his Rents a third penny already, and if ſome remedy be not found out muſt ſpeedily abate more, and yet have his charge increaſed upon him by expences in* London *and mayntaining, the poor tradeſmen and their families who are ruined by means as aforeſaid, when as if theſe things were remedied, Stage-Coaches put down, and Gentlemen would live upon their Eſtates, and encourage the poor by wearing the Manufacturyes of the Kingdome, and keeping good houſes, commodities would be conſumed, Rents raiſed, the charge of maintaining the poor taken off, the Handicrafts Tradeſmen be employed, and all poor ſet at work and inriched, and Foreigners growing rich by Manufacturing our Staple commodities be prevented, the Kings revenue would be enereaſed, and the ſafety of the King and Kingdome provided for; Watermen and horſes would be bred, and the Subjects would be in a capacity not only to live handſomely, but chearfully to contribute towards rayſing money to pay the debts and defray the charge of the Kingdome, and the Gentry will endear themſelves with their tenants and Countrymen.*

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